REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,205.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,, ...	,, 24
Three Months ,, ...	,, 14
One Month ,, ...	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd March 1872, at 2 P.M.

March 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave Colombo 1
,, Cartwe	24	,, Galle 2
,, Mangalore	26	,, Negapatam 5
,, Cannanore	27	,, Pondicherry 6
,, Tellicherry	27	,, Madras 7
,, Calicut	28	,, Coconada 10
,, Beypore	28	,, Vizagapatam 11
,, Cochin	29	,, Bimlipatam 11
,, Alleppy	30	,, Gopaulpore 12
,, Tuticorin	31	,, False Point 13
		Arrive CALCUTTA 15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSSORAH 1
,, Kurrachee	19	Arrive Fao 3
Arrive Guadur	20	,, Bushire 5
,, Muscat	22	,, Linga 10
,, Bunder Abbas	24	,, Bunder Abbas 12
,, Linga	26	,, Muscat 14
,, Bushire	28	,, Guadur 16
,, Fao	30	Leave Kurrachee 19
Arrive BUSSORAH	31	Arrive BOMBAY 22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from Euriand, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871 specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, and carrying a Surgeon will be despatched about the END of MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Liverpool.....	£ 50
To Suez	,, 30
To Malta.....	,, 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th March 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without Food.
Suez	36	24	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

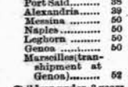
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamer AURORA, 3,938 Tons, 400 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Steward, will leave Bombay on or about the 10th April; to be followed by the Steamer ARETUSA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	£45 0	£30 0	£19 0
To Port Said...	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Marseilles, is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the travellers to England has an entertaining choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage [illegible] Company's steamers from [illegible] a charge of 10s. per cwt., for [illegible] and 30s. per cwt. for excess [illegible] through Egypt), to which the [illegible] will attend.

[illegible] Passage Tickets for the steamers [illegible] Trieste, and for the Railway [illegible]

[illegible] ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

[illegible] Second Class £9

[illegible] for Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED RATES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager,

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 11th March 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 18th March, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN. (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain W. Woolcott, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To be despatched on 14th March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 2,340 tons, J. S. Castle, Commander, late of the P. and O. Service. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description, with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money:

1st CLASS to SUEZ.....	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL.....	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To SUEZ..... Rs. 300

To LIVERPOOL..... ,, 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers:—

Erato	1482 tons, to sail 21st March.		
Como	1503 ,,	,,	25th ,,
Palermo.....	1500 ,,	,,	7th April.
Urbino	1535 ,,	,,	14th ,,
Othello	3000 ,,	,,	15th May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS.....	£45
SECOND CLASS	£28

Children under 10—Half Fare

Ditto 3—Free

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

April 10th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., Jeffrey, Commander.

April 25th, "EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander.

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P. .....

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Upcountry, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Can obtain, ready for immediate use, at the

ESTABLISHMENT

OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

DECK SUITS	Rs. 17 0
OVERLAND SUITS.....	,, 17 0
WARM SUITS	,, 35 0
OVERCOATS AND INVERNESS CAPES.....	30 0 to 40 0
SLEEPING SUITS	6 8 to 17 0
DRESSING GOWNS	10 0 to 23 0
PYJAMAS ..... half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
OXFORD SHIRTS ..... half doz.	37 0
WHITE Do. ..... ,,	22 8 to 28 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC ..... ,,	22 8 to 28 0
BEST FLANNEL ..... ,,	49 0
SILK AND WOOL SHRUNK ..... ,,	52 0
UNDER VESTS, WARM ..... ,,	19 0 to 30 0
MERINO PANTS ,, ... ,,	30 0
COTTON SOCKS, WARM..... per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
BEST MERINO ..... ,,	15 8 to 19 0
BATHING DRAWERS ..... per pair	2 0
KNITTED CARDIGAN JACKET..... each	9 8
WASH GLOVES ..... per pair	2 4
,, MITTS ..... ,,	1 8
,, MUFFLERS ..... ,,	2 0
SCARFS and TIES ..... each	1 12 to 3 0
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS ..... per doz.	5 0 to 18 0
TRAVELLING CAPS and HATS, &c.	3 8 to 5 4
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS	23 0 to 28 0
OVERCOATS	43 0 to 45 0
LADIES' BEST TRUNKS.....	43 0 to 45 0
SOLID LEATHER RIVETED	52 0 to 68 0
SOLID LEATHER BAGS.....	4 12 to 5 12
CASH and COURIER BAGS	6 12 to 9 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS (BEST BIRCH)	9 8 to 13 8
TRAVELLING PILLOWS	1 12 to 2 0
SHEETS—BEST TWILLED (WASHED) per pair	9 8 to 13 8
PILLOW CASES	1 8
RUGS, BEST WHITNEY..... each	12 8 to 16 8
SCARLET BLANKETS..... ,,	11 0
RUG STRAPS ..... ,,	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The CARGO of the Steamer SOUTH TYNE, Captain Hallett, arrived from Liverpool, is now BEING LANDED, and Consignees are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

Bills of Lading to be sent for inspection to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,

Agents for Captain Hallett.

Bombay, 11th March 1872.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—

Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior Articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

Visitors arriving by train should book for BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for Borre Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s. £3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s.

Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,

168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH the Steamer EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, to the undermentioned PORTS on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1872, at 4 P.M., returning to Bombay on the 25th March:—

RUTNAGHERRY.	TELLICHERRY.
VINGORLA.	CALICUT.
CARWAR.	COCHIN.
MANGALORE.	ALLEPY.
CANNANORE.	

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks, on the 15th instant, up to 1 P.M. for the SUPPLY of GRAM, RICE, WHEAT, &c., &c. Particulars respecting which may be learnt at the Office.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,

Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 9th March 1872.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of ESHWAR CANJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

DEWBAEE, widow of Eshwar Canjee.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by Dewbaee, widow of the said Eshwar Canjee, for grant of Letters of Administration to her of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, Credits, Estate, and Effects of her deceased husband, the said Eshwar Canjee. All persons concerned therein are hereby appointed thereof.—Dated this 12th day of March 1872.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,

Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAN MAHOMED ABDOOL KHALAK, and JOOSUB ABDOOL KHALAK, respectively, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted and agreed with HAJEE JAFFER HAJEE JONAS, also of Bombay, Mahomedan, to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Government GROUND or LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being outside the Fort of Bombay, in Mahomed Ennoos Doctor Street, or Second Don Tar Road. The said ground contains by admeasurement about 181 square yards, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 1491 and 1491 and 1482, and is standing in the names of the said Jan Mahomed Abdool Khalak and Joosub Abdool Khalak, and the same is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No 147, and is bounded as follows: namely, on or towards the south by the moiety of a passage belonging to the house of Memon Esmail Jaitha and others, on or towards the north by a passage for water and property belonging to one Hajee Jacob Mistry, on or towards the east by vacant ground partly belonging to Hajee Gool Mahomed and Hajee Abdoor Rahimon and partly to Hajee Adam Hajee Abdoor Raheem, and on or towards the west by the Second Don Tar Row or Mahomed Ennoos Doctor Street aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises are situated in the sub-district of Mandvee, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jan Mahomed Abdool Khalak and Joosub Abdool Khalak. All persons having any claim on the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to us, at our Office, No. 23, Apollo Street, Sassoon's Building, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed.—Dated the 12th day of March 1872.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,

Purchaser's Solicitors.

AUCTION OF HORSES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH INSTANT.

ALLI ABDOOLLA will sell THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 13th inst., at half-past 4 o'clock P.M., by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidders, without reserve, 25 FRESH ARAB HORSES.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

13th March 1872.

WANTED, a SITUATION in a SOLICITOR'S OFFICE by a person who has conducted the duties of a Managing Clerk in the Office of a respectable English Firm of Solicitors for more than ten years.

Satisfactory certificate as to qualifications and good moral conduct will be produced if required.—Apply to "A.B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 11th March 1872.

KOUSANIE TEAS

OF SEASON 1871-72.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture

Cash Rs. 4. Packet of 2 lbs. Credit Rs. 4-8

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2-4 Packet of 1 lb. Credit Rs. 2-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

WANTED, a PARTNER by an old established EUROPEAN FIRM (with Branches) in general trade, in an Up-country Military Station, to RE-PLACE one who has recently RETIRED from the BUSINESS in consequence of ILL-HEALTH. Capital required.—Apply to Messrs. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, ALBION PLACE, PARELL ROAD, Single or Double Sets of ROOMS at REDUCED RENTS, free of taxes, and Vehar-water laid on. Apply by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the Premises.

TO BE LET, a spacious HOUSE, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws. House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 124, Small Colaba.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Modiy.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

SQUARE PIANOS, BY SCHIEDMAYER OF STUTTGART.

Seven Octaves, solid Mahogany or solid Walnut Wood, made expressly for the Climate of India.

HARMONIUMS,

BY TRAYSER, OF STUTTGART.

SOLID OAKWOOD CASE; made to stand the Climate of India, as proved by importations of Harmoniums, by above Makers, during the last 15 years.

These Harmoniums have an arrangement for excluding rats and vermin from the interior.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

TABLE COVERS,

Of the Latest Patterns.

TABLE LINEN.

COUNTRY made TABLE CLOTHS of all sizes, with NAPKINS to match.

STRONG COUNTRY made TOWELS, 32 by 45 inches

Do do do 14 by 14 ,,

SPECIAL CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ask for LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPNAY,

No. 25, APOLLO STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF PANWELL BRICKS, at MOODY BAY DEPOT.

On MONDAY, the 18th March, at 11 A.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSON and Co. are favoured with instructions from the Municipal Commissioner to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, a certain quantity of Panwell Bricks, in small convenient lots suitable for small purchasers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF NEW AKOTE COTTON.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by order of Messrs. A. Blaschcck and Co., sell by Public Auction, on account of Vardhman Poonsey at the Scott's Press, Colaba.

63 Half-pressed Bales New Akote Cotton, partly false packed.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-rate Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Pianoforte, by Soundy and Co., Harmonium, Table Ornaments, &c., &c., at the Elphiustone College, Byculla.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th March, sale commencing at or about 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed by Professor H. S. K. Bellairs, on account of his departure to England, to dispose of by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of his handsome Household Furniture, &c., comprising neat glassware, electro-plated cruet stands, piano candlesticks, curry dishes, tea and coffee services, table spoons and forks, table and hanging argand lamps, a white and blue bordered dinner service, a white and gold dessert service, table cutlery, and neatly carved blackwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining-room, sofa, office, dressing and washing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, bed-room, easy, priedieu, arm and without arm chairs, ottoman, whatnots, camp cots, iron bedsteads, clothes press, dressing glass, table ornaments, sewing machine, velvet carpets, clocks, a first-rate walnut-gnay sympathetic grand pianoforte, by Soundy and Co., a harmonium, pictures, office, bath, dispense, and cook-room furniture, &c., &c.

Catalogues have not been published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND HOUSES AT GIRGAUM.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th March, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN WATSON, submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of him the said John Watson in a Bungalow, with compound at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, in the District of Bholeshwer, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 158, and containing about 12,627 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Chunam Buttee Road, on or towards the West by the property of the Church Mission House, on or towards the North by the property of the David Sassoon Industrial Reformatory Institution, and on or towards the South partly by the property of the Honorable Munguldas Nathoobhoy, partly by the property of Dosabhoy Hormusjee Patel, partly by property of Jehangeer Bazonjee Vakeel, and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putlee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VARIETY OF SELECTED FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will submit to Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M. at Apollo House Apollo Street, a large variety of flowers and plants suitable to this climate such as camelias, magnolias in double flower, azalias, pionl, jasmin, aucuba, arabia, rhododendrons, arokarin, hortensia, creeping plants of all kinds, glisine rose flower, bigaonia, remontante rose, moauce rose, perpetual rose, &c.

Fruit trees, such as apples, plums, cherries, peaches, gooseberries, rasberries &c. &c.

The above are already on view.

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

9 bales Grey Shirtings.	
2 ,, ,, Jacconets.	
4 ,, ,, T. Cloth.	
3 cases White Longcloth.	
3 ,, T. Red Cloth.	
2 ,, ,, Silk Bordered Sarries.	
1 case Brass leaves.	
H M S—H & P—1-4—4 Cases damaged Biscuits.	
6-7—2 ditto	ditto
H K M S—C & B—1-2—2 ditto damaged Cheese.	

At the Town Custom House, at 3 P.M., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Jaithabhoy Dharsey.

M C—B B—4-8—5 Bales 1,000 pieces Grey Jaconets ex Dovercourt.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very handsome brass double bedstead.

A few Japanned strong cash boxes by Hobbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1872.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their busines on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertis

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

MARKET quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,40 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	730
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rts. issue	90
15,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hongk. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	140
37,500	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India...	90
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 72	Colaba Land Co	1,455
5,000	150	all		Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	112
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	765
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	355

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226 nl.
.....	£20	109-1-3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-19-2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-2-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a	Albert Mills Co	1,250
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,210
5,000	500	all	200*	Allance Spinning	2,550
100	5.5 0	all	....	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	980
900	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
750	2,000	all	....	Dharumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250 p.a	Great Eastern	1,850
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,060
900	1,0..0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	945
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,525
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.a	Royal	1,750

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	2,240
200	2,000	1,400	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	915
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	340
150	10,000	11,000	2000do.	Arnold Press Co.....	7,300
200	2,.00	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.....	2,100
200	500	all	53 do.	Do New.....	510
100	100	....	....	Carwar Company.....	800
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.....	3,100
150	2,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,900
300	2,0 0	1,800	30 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co...	1,115
200	1,000	all	200 pa	French Press Co	875
200	6,000	6,000	225 pa	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	1,075
200	5,000	2,000	100 pa	Kurrachee Press Co.....	1,010
2,000	100	50	50 pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	635
120	2,500	all	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press.....	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.....	1,000
225	1,000	all	100 pa	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,100
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co.....	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100
50,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	55
500	2,000	300	21 pa.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. ...	30
1,000	500	all	40 pa	Treadwell & Co	400 to 415
3,000	250	all	6 pa.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	19¼	...	Do. China	1
.....	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

..... [5,200 | 2,400 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co ... ... | 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	109½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872...	101½
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debentures Loan, 1896-97	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. [Market Rate'	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	58

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11¾d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	2s. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Credits a ...	2s. 0½d. do. ...	
Do Documents ...	6 Do. do. ...	2s. 0 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	218 to 219

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 19 oz. English 100 touch... ...	16-8-6 to 16-9
AustralianGold ... 100 touch... ...	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 10th February 1872.

KHAMGAUM.	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	33 5 11	36
Goods	701 10 11	92
Electric Telegraph	1 11 1	0
Total...	736 11 11	128
OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers	116 1 4	31
Goods	838 0 8	161
Electric Telegraph	2 9 0	0
	956 11 0	192

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—12TH MARCH.

London ...	Cotton ...	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases ...	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds ...	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 7s. 6d.	
	Wooden Ships ...	£2 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds ...	£2 5s. 0d.	
Havre ...	Cotton ...	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee ...		
Overland ...	Steamers ...	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...		£3 5s' 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVAL.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	St. George (s) ...	Hardwood ...	Newcastle, Jan. 3.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Tanjore (s) ...	Johnson ...	China, &c.
	Caledon (s) ...	Esom ...	Liverpool.
	Sir Bindh Rose...	Brittain ...	Moulmein.
	Asiana ...	Hadwin ...	Madras.
	Amazi ...	Hillman ...	Kurrachee.
	Harold (s) ...	Morey ...	Liverpool.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)..	McNeil ...	Coast and Carwar.
	H. M. S. Crocodile ...	Parkin ...	England.

The ship Oberon, Stickland, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Euphrates, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Salsette, to Calcutta.
Brig H. Hydroos, to Negapatam and Pondicherry.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 49s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 23s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

March.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air. Extent of Cloud, 0 to 10.	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M.	General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°		°	°		
4	29·864	75·3	70·3	68·0	·792	0·4	82·4	69·5	NNW, NNE, ESE, WNW, NWN	204
5	·961	75·9	70·2	67·6	·763	0·2	83·0	69·9	NNE, ENE, N, NW, N	247
6	·935	79·2	70·0	67·4	·768	0·4	81·2	71·3	NNW, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW	197
7										
8	·892	76·8	71·1	68·5	·766	0·1	83·4	70·6	NNW, N, NNE, NW, WNW	213
9	·919	77·3	71·9	69·6	·774	0·1	83·3	71·3	NNW, NE, NW, NNW, NW	302

DAILY IMPORTS —12TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Dilston Castle (s), 10 barrels sal ammoniac, Vizbocaan Amrootlall

FROM LONDON.

Athol (s), 36 packages shots, and 7 packages hardware, Tyebjee Adamjee; 50 cases brandy, 50 cases sherry, and 1 case beer, Framjee Ardeseer Davur; 62 cases matches, John S. Elmore & Co.

Virago (s), 46 bales silk, David Sassoon & Co.; 112 cases brandy, 4 cases and 3 casks sherry, W. Watson & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Virago (s), 8 cases soap, Adarjee Dorabjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Urano (s), 2 cases eau de cologne, D. S. Kemp & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Virago (s), 8,983 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Pestonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Manila, 100 bales cotton, King & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Bhimrow Bhagajee.

Prince Patrick, 200 bales cotton, Bhimrao Bhagajee; 100 bales cotton, Cursondass Rowjee.

Westminster, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nesservanjee Manockjee.

Prince Leopold, 50 cases benjamin, Cursetjee Eduljee; 17 cases mother of pearl shells, Vital Kuenl; 750 bags myrabollams, Remington & Co.

Hutton (s), 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 6 cases indigo, Gurmukhoy Khuan; 175 bales cotton, Heerschund Cursonjee; 15 bales wool, Toolsedas Cullianjee.

Richmond (s), 290 bundles baida, Soorjee Bhanjee; 70 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Dilston Castle (s), 51 bales cotton, R. L. Southern & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.; 50 bales wool, Farnham & Co.

Redewater (s), 26 bales cotton, Panachund Luckmechund; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 72 bales cotton, Bhimjee Girdhar; 105 bales cotton, J. D. Veiras.

Royal Standard (s), bales wool, Vizhookondas Amrutlal; 22 bales cotton, Hurnarum Manickram.

Pekin (s), bales wool, Jetha Purshotum: 75 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 209 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

Mongolia (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Virago (s), 49 bales wool, and 20 bales coir fibre, Soonder Mooljee; 25 bales wool, Bhimjee, Canjee; 28 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 2,800 bundles coir yarn, Khimjee Dhurumsee; 103 bales wool, Cumasey Premjee; 50 bales wool, Javerillal Oomishanker; 105 bales cotton, J. D. Vurria'; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 61 bales cotton, Nanjee Jairam; 6 bales hides, H.F. Soares; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.; 350 bales cotton, Nesservanjee Manockjee; 25 bales wool, Arjun Premjee.

Erato (s), 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 114 bags saltpetre Canjee Jatta; 870 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Bella Maria, 200 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee.

Como (s), 5,530 dolls rope yarn, and 933 dolls coir yarn, J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 3,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Astarte, 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersee.

Thundershift, 750 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Athol (s), 1,000 bundles gulls, Wusraz Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin (s), 10 cases fishmaws, Dawood Hasson; 19 cases olibanum, and 19 cases gum, Gowabhoy Somjee; 116 cases coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.; 10 cases cardamoms, M. Heerjee; 7 cases chundroos, Narronjee Damoder.

Mongolia (s), 12 bales hides, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 25 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 20 packages coffee, Megjee Jewan.

FOR HAVRE.

Ivanhoe (s), 50 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.,

Tim Whiffler, 200 bundles galls, and 300 bundles ambaulay, Canjee Jetta.

Pekin (s), 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.; 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pekin (s), 10 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.; 167 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pekin (s), 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 15 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 200 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Pekin (s), 2 cases indigo, M. A. Tyebally; 2 cases indigo, W. Chandabhoy; 1 case indigo, M. M. Misree.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The following sales were reported to have been made by European firms on yesterday :—

1,000	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds.	6 lbs.	4	7 3
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs.	4	6 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs.	4	6 6
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4	12 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5	11 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	9 lbs.	6	9 0
500	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	9 lbs.	6	8 0
500	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs.	4	4 3
500	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4	15 0
1,000	,, ,, Printers	26 ,, 30 ,,	2½ lbs.	2	2 0

COTTON.

25	candies	New Cutch (ready)	...	Rs. 254
25	,,	,, Broach M.G. (ready)	...	,, 292
100.	,,	,, Khandesh ,, ...	...	,, 235-48
150	,,	,, Barsee ,, ...	...	,, 262
100	,,	,, Dholleral (20th May)	...	,, 255
50	,,	,, Veerumgaum (20 days)	...	,, 255
25	,,	,, Broach (ready)	...	,, 263
50	,,	,, Bhowrungpur ,, ...	...	,, 260
25	,,	Old Coompta	...	210
75	,,	,, Dholleral ,, ...	...	,, 230-34

YARNS.

10 bales Turkey Red, No. 40-56... ... ... As. 28 per lb.
25 ,, Water, No. 30 ... ... 11¼ ,,

METALS.

25 tons English Iron ... ... Rs. 36 per candy.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—12TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 12th March, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 22 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th March, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 32 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 12th March, 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Via Turkey, 11th March, 8-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 33 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th March, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 46 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 12th March, 2 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 39 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th March, 1-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 48 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 11th to 9 P.M. of the 12th March, is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	7 56	0 10
,, Galle	one in 6	25
,, Kurrachee	1 1	0 4
,, Madras	0 36	0 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 12th March, 1-35 P.M. From Continent of Europe, Russia, 12th March, 1-50 P.M.; via Turkey, 12th March, 8-31 P.M. From America, via Russia, 12th March, 2 A.M. Cable right to PAO; Turkish line right to PERA; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 12.

Napier, Major, 12th N. I., on leave, from Belgaum.
Galloway, Captain, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Molloy, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Jhodalee.
White, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, R. A., to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.
Caldecott, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Belgaum.
Pollock, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Hingolee.
Reid, Assistant Surgeon, 2-12th Foot, on duty, from Subathoo.
Wilson, Major, 7th N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Heathcote, Major, 12th N. I., on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 12.

Stephens, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal European Cavalry, on leave to Australia.
Trevelyan, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, Asst. Supt. of Police, and Offg. Supt. of Police, 5th grade, in British Burmah, is appointed an Asst. Commr. of the 3rd grade in the British Burmah Commission, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The following promotions are made in the Oudh Commission from the date on which Dr. A. Young may cease to be borne on the strength of the Commission :—

Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, V.C., Asst. Commr., 1st grade, to be Deputy Commr., 3rd grade, vice Dr. Young.

Mr. H. W. Gibson, Asst. Commr., 2nd grade, to be Asst. Commr., 1st grade, vice Mr. Kavanagh.

Mr. A. F. Millett, Asst. Settlement Officer, and Offg. Settlement Officer of Sultanpore, to be Asst. Commr., 2nd grade, vice Mr. Gibson.

The Govt. Genl. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. B. Buckle to resign H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service from the 20th Dec. last.

Mr. C. F. Elliott. Asst. Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in the Punjab, is granted six months' leave of absence to England, on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 15th April 1872, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. C. J. Ponsonby is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of Asst. Conservators of Forests with effect from this date.

Mr. R. B. Pitt, late Asst. Settlement Officer, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Supt. of Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Mr. Beynon, Offg. as Supt. This appointment will take effect from the date on which Mr. Pitt assumed charge of the office of Deputy Supt.

Captain G. Mackenzie, Asst. Supt. of Revenue Survey, officiated as Asst. Settlement Officer, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from the date on which Mr. Pitt made over charge, to the 31st Dec. 1871.

The following arrangements are made in the Revenue Survey Dept. :—

Mr. C. C. Barrett, Asst. Supt., 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, with effect from the 30th Dec. 1871.

Capt. H. S. Hutchinson, Ben. S. C., Asst. Supt., 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, with effect from the 13th Jan. 1872.

Colonel James Eardley Gastrell, Deputy Surveyor General, and Supt. Revenue Surveys, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 23rd ult. from furlough to Europe, and resumed charge of his appointment on the forenoon of the 4th inst.

With reference to the notification in the Foreign Dept. No. 2,548 G., dated 29th Dec. 1871, Lt. J. N. S. Kirkwood assumed the office of Offg. Adjt. Deolee Irregular Force, on the 5th of Feb. 1872, from Capt. J. H. L. Greenfield, who reverted to his appointment of Offg 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer of the Force on the same day.

Capt. J. H. L. Greenfield, Offg. 2nd in Comd., Deolee Irregular Force, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 15th Feb. 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Asst. Cotton Commr., Berar, to officiate as Asst. Commr. of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in addition to the duties of his substantive appointment, with effect from the 15th Feb. 1871.

Major W. H. Beynon, Bom. S. C., having returned from furlough to Europe, is re-posted to the office of Political Agent, Jeypoor, of which he resumed charge from Capt. E. R. C. Bradford on the afternoon of the 13th Feb. 1872.

Capt. Bradford having thus been relieved, resumed charge of his substantive appointment of Political Agent, Baghelcund, from Capt. G. R. Go-dfellow, of the Bom. S. C., on the forenoon of the 24th idem, thereby displacing the latter officer, whose services are, in consequence, replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Govt.

Capt. C. W. Burton, Offg Asst. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., Rajpootana, at Shoojanpur, is appointed to officiate as Asst. Genl. Supt. for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, on the Tripie Border of Jeypoor, Marwar, and Bikaneer, in the room of Capt. P. W. Powlett, deputed to conduct the Land Revenue Settlement of the Uhwar State.

Capt. Powlett made over, and Capt. Burton assumed, charge on the forenoon of the 15th Feb. 1872.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Taylor is appointed to officiate as Acct. Genl. and Commr. of the Dept. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency, Madras.

Mr. E. S. Byrne is appointed to take charge of the office of Acct. Genl., Punjab, and to officiate as Deputy Commr. of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle.

Baboo dadhub Chunder Chatterjee is appointed to officiate as Asst. to the Comptroller Genl.

Mr. F. M. Bland, Asst. to the Comptroller Genl. is allowed leave on private affairs for six months.

Mr. L. W. S. Login is appointed to officiate as Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bombay.

Mr. F. de H. Larpent is appointed to officiate as Deputy Acct. Genl., Punjab.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph is appointed to officiate as Assi. to the Acct. Genl., Punjab

Mr. J. Westland, Under Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Financial Dept., is allowed furlough for one year, under sec. 2 and 3, Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, and the usual subsidiary leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1104 of 1871, the services of Capt. F. G. E. Warren, of the Royal Artillery, are to be considered at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. from the 1st Dec. 1871, the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lt. C. Strahan, of the Royal Engrs., G. G. O. No. 983 of 1871, 2nd Dec. 1871, from Bombay.

Capt. G. F. Moore, of the Mad. S. C., G. G. O. No. 179 of 1872, and Lt.-Col. H. S. Obbard, of the Ben. S. C., G. G. O. No. 110 of 1871, per J. C. Stevenson, 20th Feb. 1872.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Ben. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy of State for India :—

Lt. Bernard Chandos Nicolas Chamier, 1st Batn., 14th Foot, 1st Wing Sub., 2nd Regt of Native (Light) Inf., 13th Feb. 1871.

The following appointment is made :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—3rd Infantry. Capt. A. R. Oakes, of the Mad. S. C., to officiate as Wing Sub., during the period Lt. Garrett may officiate as Adjt. to the 6th Inf., or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Capt. George Nicolas Channer, of the Ben. S. C., Qr.-Mr., 2nd Regt., N.I.I., for six months, under Rule XI. of the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The following paras. of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 33, dated 8th Feb. 1872, are published for general information :—

1. The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Cols. R. Maclagan, R.E., S. J. Hire, J. E. Gastrell, and R. N. Tronson.

Lt.-Cols. J. J. H. Gordon, E. S. Jackson, T. E. Gordon, and W. Gordon.

Majors J. W. Orchard, E. G. Clark, and T. E. Vander Gucht.

Capts. E. W. Samuells, B. J. Goldie, R.E., R. P. Nisbet, F. E. Wiggens, G. Sweetenham, R. E., C. H. Bergman, B. P. Hodgson, G. McCall, and C. Ramsford.

Lt. M. J. Moore.

Surg. A. A. Mantell.

Surg.-Major C. M. C. Smith.

Apothecary T. Lyons.

Conductor W. F. Harding.

Sub-Conductor J. Brown.

2. The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Major-Gen. R. G. Taylor, C. B. C. S. I., and Col. J. P. Clarkson, 1 month ; Lt.-Cols. H. F. Babbage and H. E. Bremougerr, 6 months ; Major H. A. W. Waterfield, 3 months ; Major J. P. Cambridge and Capt. R. H. Dyas, 6 months ; Capt. J. L. Watts, R.E., 1 month ; Capts. E. K. T. Fortescue and G. G. Young, 6 months ; Capt. Wigram Battye, 2 months ; Capt. W. D. Palmer, 6 months ; Lt. J. M. Morgan, R.E., 6 months from 18th Jan ; Lt. R. H. F. Rennick, Condr. P. Carr, and Surg. N. J. Grant, 6 months.

3. The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz :—

Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Hosps. E. B. Thring, 16th Dec. 1871.

Capt. and Deputy Comsry. E. J. Gillis, 21st Feb. 1872.

Capt. W. F. Tucker, 25th Jan. 1872.

4. Lt.-Col. F. E. Laing, S. C., died on the 25th Nov. 1871.

5. Capt. W. J. Heaviside, R.E., has been allowed to return to his duty in India.

6. Lt.-Col. H. Hyde, R.E., has been allowed to embark for India at Brindisi on the 22nd Jany. 1872.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to direct that the Sirhind Circle Pay Office shall be abolished, with effect from the 1st April next.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Capt. F. S. S. Brinde, of the 1st Batn., 17th Foot, Offg. Station Staff, Shillong, to be a Brig. Major on the Estabt., in succession to Capt. H. Thompson, appointed to another situation.

Lt.-Col. C. A. Montgomery, of the Ben. S. C., Comdt., 10th Regt. of N. I., who was granted furlough to Europe for two years by G. G. O. No. 138, dated 16th Feb. 1872, is permitted to embark at Calcutta, instead of at Bombay, as previously notified.

Major J. P. Martin, of the Ben. S. C., Deputy Pay Mr., Transraven Circle, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days from the 10th March 1872, or such date as he may avail himself of it to visit Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec. 1871, and in consequence of the death of—

Lt.-Gens. Sir G. I. Jamieson, C. B., Bom. Inf., on the 24th Oct. 1871 ; J. FitzGerald, Mad. Inf., on the 14th Nov. 1871 ; and Genl. P. Cameron, Mad. Cav., on the 8th Dec. 1871,

the names of the following officers are placed on the list of Major Gens :—

Cols. W. B. Salmon, Bom. S. C. ; J. K. Spence, Ben. S. C. ; and G. M. Hill, Ben. S. C.

The names of the following officers are plaed on the gradation list of Lt.-Cols. :—

Majors J. F. Robertson, Bom. S. C. ; F. B. Norman, Ben. S. C. ; and W. Macdonald, Ben. S. C.

The name of the following officer is placed on the gradation list of Majors :—

Capt. (now Major in Mad. S. C.) N. Swanston.

The above cancels the promotions of Major J. F. Robertson, Bom. S. C. and of Capt. (now Major in Mad. S. C.) N. Swanston, to the Bt. rank of Lt.-Col. and Major respectively announced in G. G. O. No. 1044 of 1871 and No. 36 of 1872.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the death of Lt.-Genl. W. M. Ramsay Ben. Inf., on the 13th Dec. 1871 —

Maj. A. J. Bruce (now Lt.-Col.-Mad. S. C.) is placed on the gradation list of Lt.-Cols.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Brevet.

Capt. Jackson Muspratt Williams, Mad. Inf., to be Major from Nov. 15, 1871, in succession to Lt.-Genl. J. FitzGerald, Mad. Inf., deceased.

Capt. George Stanley Hooper, Mad. Cav., to be Major from Dec. 9, 1871, in succession to Genl. P. Cameron, Mad. Cav., deceased.

Capt. Richard Campbell Stewart, Mad. Cav., to be Major from Dec. 14, 1871, in succession to Lt.-Genl. W. M. Ramsay, Ben. Inf., deceased.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lt.-Col., are promoted to the rank of Col. by Bt. from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan. 1861, clause 2, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lt.-Col. William David Dickon, Bom. S. C., 2nd March 1872.

Lt. Cols. Andrew Cooke McMaster, Mad. S. C., George McAndrew, Ben. S. C., and John Louis Nation, Bengal S. C., 8th March 1872.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben. S. C. having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th Sept. 1866, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Major Thomas Taylor, 6th March 1872.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Henry Auriol Prinsep, of the Ben. S. C., Cant. Mag., Agra, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay on or after the 23rd April next.

Capt. (Bt. Lt.-Col.) James John McLeod Innes, V.C., of the Royal Engrs., Acct. Genl. and Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Accounts Branch, P. W. D., for one year, under the Regul

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DAILY TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 12TH MARCH, 2-30 P.M.

Liverpool Market dull and heavier.

Sales	8,000 bales.
Surats	2,000 ,,
Imports	19,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8d.
Oomrawuttee	8¾d.
Broach	8¾d.
Dharwar	8d.
Uplands	11 3/16d.
Orleans	11¼d.
Compta	7¾d.
Bengal	6¼d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£46 to 47.
Hongkong Bank Shares	£45½ to 46¼.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£27 to 27¼.
Chartered Bank	£15½.
Exchange on India	1s. 11¼d. to 3d.
4 per cent Rupee Paper	96¾.
4½ ,, ,,	101.
5 ,, ,,	103¾.
Consols	93.
Gold	77 9/16d. to 77-10.
Silver	60¾.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you inform me the cause of the curious work now being proceeded with at the New Post Office buildings on the Esplanade? They appear to be filling up the arches on the ground-floor with stone-work and a pillar in the centre. Surely, these arches are required for proper light and ventilation. Or, is it a confirmation of the current report, that the building is *positively dangerous*, and this patchwork is supposed to be for strengthening the weak points? It certainly is a serious matter, and, if there is any doubt about the building, it should at once be inspected by experienced men outside the Public Works Department, and, if requisite, a thorough remedy made. I can understand that, if the building would oblige them by sinking not more than one inch at a time, it might eventually get help from these now supports, but will it be so accommodating, or wait until the staff is fairly at work there?

INQUIRER.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

YESTERDAY one of the most remarkable meetings the Bench of Justices has ever held took place in the Durbar Room, when the Justices formally ratified their previous resolution regarding the Toolsee scheme, and, by implication, insisted upon their right to have an opinion as well as the Public Works Department upon a scheme for which they have to pay. Captain Baker made a speech out somewhat after an official uniform, and moved for the appointment of a Committee whose duty was to be to settle the details of a scheme upon which Mr. Ormiston had already given an opinion which had met the approval of the Justices, and that the Bench should accept the 4 lakh loan, and that the Municipal Commissioner should be directed "to carry out the work without delay, subject to any modifications which may hereafter be permitted by Government." Dr. Blaney, in proposing an amendment, supported the original plan approved of by Mr. Ormiston, and somewhat mildly grounded his position upon certain sanitary generalisations. However, he opened the way for some Justices who were stronger and more forcible in their opposition towards the position Government had taken up, and one of the speeches at least sparkled with the fire which first glowed when the Bench moved so decidedly for constitutional reform a short time ago. Mr. Hope's conduct in his relations to the Bench was called severely but with dignity into question, and the Bench's position in regard to the Toolsee scheme was outlined with a vividness which should show certain instructive points to the Government of India, or even to our local autocrats. Mr. Hope replied, more feelingly perhaps than effectively. He disclaimed having pursued a course towards the Justices that was not honourable, and as to the grand question why although the Bench had decided upon the 5 lakh scheme, they had only been provided with the amount estimated for Mr. Walton's 4 lakh scheme, which coincidentally he happened to be in favour of, he referred the Justices to Mr. Ravenscroft or the Government of Bombay for an explanation. After a debate, flavoured by personal seasoning, and in the course of which Mr. Ormiston enunciated his views on the Toolsee scheme at some length, the following motion by Dr. Blaney was carried by a considerable majority, notwithstanding that the presence of a large official element, which appeared to have been specially "whipped in," hinted at a closer vote than what actually took place:—

"That the Bench acknowledges that its requirements regarding an extension of the water supply are correctly expressed in the letter of the Clerk of the Peace to Government, dated the 1st Feb., and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare plans and estimates accordingly to be laid before the Bench as soon as practicable. That the Commissioner be requested to proceed at once with the Tansa dam and the channel to Vehar, including the tunnel, so that the contract be only for as much work as can be done between, say, up to the 1st July 1872, after which works are to be stopped and the accounts squared up. That Government be aware that he is to have no more works it may carry out after the Tansa dam, sluices or arrangements for the tunnel or channel, and that the date and mode of dividing ridge be in the meantime fixed, and that the Government loan of four lakhs be applied for forthwith, and meanwhile no further steps be taken towards carrying out the scheme."

In consequence of Mr. Ormiston's declinature to serve on a Committee, Captain Baker withdrew the latter part of the following motion, and the first portion, which he preserved as his motion was, as we have said, last:—

"That the offer of a loan of 4 lakhs of rupees for the construction of a reservoir at Toolsee be accepted; and that the Municipal Commissioner be directed to carry out the work without delay;" and also—"That Mr. Ormiston, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. Mathew, and Mr. Hart be requested to form themselves into a committee, and settle the engineering details of the Toolsee Water Supply Project."

We shall publish a full report of the debate to-morrow.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, 10TH MARCH.

IT seems strange that no one has been enterprising enough to start a paper in a large commercial town like this. Surat, Ahmedabad, and Kaira, all boast of having an organ through which they make known their feelings and opinions. It is true there is a Guzeratee paper published here once a week under the title of the *Broach Wurtman*, but it is chiefly composed of advertisements. What we require is a journal conducted on independent principles. The starting of a paper would not, of course, be very remunerative, and this has no doubt deterred many from the attempt; but, if some independent gentleman were to sacrifice a little at first, it would be amply re-paid afterwards. I believe Mr. Sorabshaw Dadabhoy, the worthy secretary of the Broach Association, had once some idea of becoming the proprietor of a paper, and I am sure that no better person can be found than Mr. Sorabshaw. There are several well-educated men who would willingly contribute.

As regards our Municipality, the roads are full of holes. In the open season the least move of a carriage or horse blinds and smothers with dust the eyes of foot passengers. In short, the roads are very little better than they were eighteen years ago, before the Municipality came into existence, the new "White Road" excepted. Whenever any complaint is made against the state of the roads being disgracefully bad, the Municipal Commissioners always shelve off this question, on the ground that they have no cash for mending the roads.

It is reported that the cotton ginning season will be at an end by the 19th or 20th of this month. The price of cotton has again risen to Rs. 300 per candy, and kuppas Rs. 116 a bhar. At any rate, the season turned out to be a very poor one. I believe, indeed, that a few ginning factories will probably go to the wall next year for want of work. There are altogether twelve ginning concerns in Broach now, of which three belong to Parsees (sole proprietors), and the others are managed by Europeans, but belong to European and native shareholders.

The hot season has already set in, and the days are dreadfully close. The public health continues good.

BOMBAY.

KATTYWAR.—We learn from a private letter that there is at present great scarcity of water at Sardhar, in Kattywar.

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.—Mr. Oliphant, the Collector of Poona, who had been on circuit, returned to Poona on Monday.

CASES FOR CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—During last year the several Magistrates of Police committed in all 102 cases for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ESCAPE OF A EUROPEAN LUNATIC.—On Monday evening Staff Surgeon Munday, a patient in the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, escaped from the Asylum. His escape has been reported to the police.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Eli Vincent, a seaman of the ship Prince Llewelyn, was yesterday charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced by Mr. Connon to a week's imprisonment.

A DESERTER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, William Kewley, a cook on board the steam ship Brazilian, was charged with deserting from the ship, and was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—In the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, a mendicant woman named Heerabace was convicted of stealing a pair of gold wristlets worth Rs. 50, the property of Dawraj Canjee, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

THE LATE MR. BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE WADIA.—A Parsee correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* says —"About twelve years ago a fund was started in Bombay, which amounted to about Rs. 15,000, to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia. What became of the fund, and why is it not used for some good purpose?"

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.—A native paper, the *Swadesh Hitechchu*, a new and cheap weekly paper, calls on the British Government and the people of this country to raise a sufficient fund by subscription for endowing three Schools of Art and Industry, one in each presidency, to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Viceroy, who so faithfully served the Government and the country.

VAGRANCY ACT.—James Charnley, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. The prisoner said that he was employed in the G. I. P. Railway about six months ago; since then he had had no employment or means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March		Strangers Yet	Basqu-it.
Overture		Zampa	Herold.
Selection		Czaar et Zimmermann	Lortzing.
Valse		Farewell	Rolle.
Fantasia		Echoes of the Night	Rimmer.
Galop		British Cheer	Clarke.

AHMEDABAD.—The *Shumsher Bahadur* says that a rumour is current in Ahmedabad that a number of marauders are about to plunder the town. A similar rumour obtains in Pathapoor and Mansa. The paper attributes this rumour to the Kolis of the Gaekwar State having again taken to plunder. Last year these Kolis created a great disturbance, and the Gaekwar, on receiving a hint from the British authorities, sent his Foujdar and put down the turbulence.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Yesterday was the day fixed by the HON. Mr. Justice Lloyd, Judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, for the settlement of issues in the case of Peerozbaee v. Nowrojee Byramjee, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sholapore; but in consequence of Mr. Shantaram Narrayen, the defendant's pleader, having gone to Nassick, the case has again been postponed. The plaintiff applies for judicial separation and alimony through her pleader Mr. Jehangheer Merwanjee.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL.—Old Fallonjee, the enterprising proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel, has been exhibiting, in a most conspicuous manner, since the receipt of the melancholy intelligence of the assassination of Lord Mayo, signs of deep-mourning, and has put up on the top of the entrance gate the words "Thy will be done," painted in deep black letters. This way of manifesting Mr. Fallonjee's sorrow for the departed worth is quite original and spontaneous. He was also one of the foremost in signing the requisition for the public meeting that was held in the Town Hall to vote an address of condolence to Lady Mayo.

VINAYAK DIVAKAR.—We are extremely glad to learn that Mr. Vinayak Divakar has been restored to his office of Subordinate Magistrate in Khandeish. We understand that he means to resign the appointment almost immediately after reinstatement, his object having been only not to have the disgrace and legal disability implied in non-restoration to office.—*India Prakash.*

THE RECOVERY OF THE ROBBED MAIL.—We learn that the whole of the mail that was robbed a few days ago on its way to Sattara has been recovered with the exception of four or five bhangy parcels, which are of no great consequence in comparison with the letters and despatches. It is also very strange that the bag containing the registered letters were untouched. It would appear from this that the robbers are people entirely ignorant of the nature of a mail, as the most valuable and important portion of the mail was uninjured, whilst that of but little consequence was taken. From this it is probable that some ramoosees are the delinquents, but whoever they may be we hope that they will be found and brought to justice.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—13TH MARCH.

(Before the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

551-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Barmal Purbut, &c., v. G. F. Pim, &c.—Dallas and Lynch. (Part heard.)

203-71—Dr. Dallas, for paupar—Ardaseer Eduljee and others v. Jamsetjee Jamasjee and another—Manisty & Fletcher.

350-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Nanserwanjee Cowerjee v. Henry Gamble and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley, and Shamrao Pandurang.

179-69—K. Morojee—Lalchund Mohakundas v. Custoorchund Tarrachund and others—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

691-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamavhoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. Issues settled.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

VALUABLE PRESENT TO MR. CUMULSEY PREMJEE.

MR. CUMULSEY PREMJEE, a well known broker in Bombay, to whose exertions the success of the French loan was principally due, has received a most handsome acknowledgment from the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, in the shape of a large silver cup, worth, it is said, £200. The outside of the cup below the polished rim is made of frosted silver, elaborately ornamented with leaves and stalks of wheat, and the bowl rests upon a stem of heads of barley. The inside of the cup is of gold. Standing out from the rim on opposite sides are two female heads decorated with ears of wheat, apparently representing the goddess Ceres; and between these figures two circular badges have been placed opposite each other, one bearing the words "Souvenir de la Souscription à l'Emprunt Français, 5 per cent., 1871," and the other the following inscription, "Offert à Cumulsey Premjee pai le Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris." The heads of Ceres and the badges bearing these inscriptions are connected by festoons of leaves and stocks of corn and wheat. The cup is a beautiful work of art, and forms a present of which Mr. Cumulsey may well be proud. With the cup Mr. Cumulsey received the following letter:—

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay, 12th Mar.

SIR,—In the absence of Mr. Hardcastle, I have the greatest pleasure in offering you, in the name of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, a silver cup in remembrance of the emission of the French Loan of 5 per cent. of 1871 on the Indian market.

We shall be happy to see you accept this present as a token of the valuable services rendered by you to the Comptoir on that occasion.—I am, &c.,

H. DUVAL, Acting Manager.

Mr. Cumulsi Premji, Bombay.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

MESSRS. RUBATTINO & Co.'s S.S. ARABIA, which is advertised to sail on the 1st April next, left Aden for Bombay on the 11th inst. at 11 A.M.

MESSRS. RUBATTINO & Co.'s S.S. INDIA, which sailed from Bombay on the 1st March, passed Aden on the evening of the 9th, on her homeward voyage.

THE S.S. HAROLD, 704 tons, Captain Richard Mosey, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 4,974 bales cotton, 10 bales wool, and 1,500 cwts. myrabollams.

THE S.S. ST. GEORGE, 1,235 tons, Captain J. Harwood, arrived yesterday from Newcastle (January 3rd), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,666 tons and 17 cwts. of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. King & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

	MARCH.	HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
		H. M.	FT. IN.	H. M.	FT. IN.
1	Wednesday ... 13	27 m	6 2	7 41 m	6 9
2	0 a	5 6		7 59 a	4 3
1	56 m	5 0	Thursday 14	8 17 m	6 0
2	45 a	4 4		8 49 a	3 0
2	27 m	3 10	Friday 15	8 55 m	5 2
3	34 a	3 7		9 22 a	1 7
2	55 m	2 7	Saturday.. ... 16	9 35 m	4 3
4	31 a	2 9		10 11 a	0 7
3	30 m	1 6	Sunday 17	10 25 m	3 5
5	44 a	1 3		11 25 a	0 1
4	31 m	0 8	Monday..... 18	11 31 m	2 11
7	11 a	2 2		.....	.....
6	14 m	0 5	Tuesday..... 19	1 6 m	0 1
8	31 a	2 8		0 50 a	2 10

Moon—First Quarter, 17th, 7h. 15m. a.m.

THE BOMBAY BIBLE SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Mission was held in their Depôt at 8 P.M. on Monday. Dr. Wilson presided.

Dr. Dimer addressed the meeting on the work among the Mahomedan population of the city. With respect to this, he said that, as far as his experience went, the missionaries had to struggle with peculiar difficulties, and the work might not show the results it should. Among the people of Islam and their adherents, the missionaries had to struggle against predominate pride coupled with profound ignorance, and in connection with their religion, there was certain lethargy and slothfulness, which did not exist amongst the Hindus. With regard to the street preaching in Bhendy Bazaar, and other places which the missionaries were allowed to occupy, it seems they had had few hearers, but sometimes as many as 150. In his experience of ten years, he thought the bitterness and enmity to Christians had advanced and become stronger.

Mr. Harding next addressed the meeting with respect to work amongst the Hindus. He gave a favourable account of their progress, and said the Hindus now listened to them with a kindness greater than ten years ago.

Dr. Wilson alluded to their annual Missionary Meetings in times past, and said he was much interested by the statements made by Dr. Dimer, with whom he agreed as to the hostility of Cocanee Mussulmans and its causes. He hoped days of mercy were in store for India, and the adverse circumstances which were transpiring, were sent by God for their better guidance and teaching.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy then gave the closing prayer, and the meeting was dismissed with a benediction from Mr. Robertson.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following cases were disposed of before Sir Charles Sargent:—

EDULJEE DHUNJEEBHOY V. DINSHAW ARDASEER DAVUR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff. The action was taken on a note for Rs. 1,000. Dhinshah, on being called, made certain admissions, and decree was given for the plaintiff, with interest at 9 per cent. from the date of service of summons, the 25th January.

THE REV. GABRIAL FRANCISCO DE SILVA V. JAO PASCOAL EWING AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Marriott for first defendant, and Mr. Macpherson for another. Mr. Farran said that the case arose from his client being ousted from possession of land in Mahim. The second defendant had agreed already to all that was practically wanted. Mr. Marriott said his client was willing to allow the plaintiff to take possession of the oart, but not the other pieces of land, because the plaintiff had never been in possession, and therefore could not be said to be ousted. He thought it was a case for the long cause list. Mr. Farran opposed this, but Sir Charles Sargent decided to make it a long cause, but because it was one the necessity of an early settlement for which was urgent, he would hear it at an early date.

TREECUMJEE MOOLJEE AND OTHERS V. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE GHEESTA.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Leathes for one of the defendants. Luxoo Wussanjee, one of the plaintiffs, deposed to selling the defendant 50 candies of sawginned cotton, and a lot of Coompta. Several payments had been made to account, and the balance now claimed with interest was Rs. 1,737. The defendant said he had agreed to pay by the end of six months on the 15th January; but from the fact that he had made part payments, and that he conducted himself in the witness-box so as to preclude his testimony being believed, His Lordship gave decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs.

THE following short causes were disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday:—

EWART, LATHAM AND CO. V. GOCULBHOY PUTTAYBHOY.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,429 due on a redraft in respect of a consignment of cotton made by defendant. In October 1870, defendant consigned 93 bales of cotton through the plaintiffs and drew against the consignment two bills of exchange for £680 and £34-6-0. There was a deficiency on the sale of the cotton, and a redraft had been received for the amount. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,429, with interest and costs.

VENAYEK MUNGESH V. NANABHOY PANDURANG.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 55,035, the balance due to plaintiff on an account with defendant, who sometime ago traded under the name of Baloristna Sittaram and Co., but has since disappeared from Bombay. The account between the parties was adjusted half-yearly; and the last statement was adjusted in December 1867, so that, as Mr. Macpherson contended, the six years' limitation had yet to run, and plaintiff was entitled to recover. The Court gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 55,035 with interest and costs.

FORBES AND CO. V. GOCULBHOY PUTTAYBHOY.

Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. The summons had not yet been returned from Ahmedabad, and the case was, on Mr. Leith's application, postponed for another day.

MERWANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY V. RUTTONSEY MOOLJEE.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 3,263 for money lent and for work done, and the defendant's mehta had signed an adjusted account in respect thereof.

Mr. Lang denied that defendant ever gave his mehta authority to sign the account, and asked for a postponement, for an inspection of the plaintiff's books.

Mr. Macpherson referred to a correspondence between the solicitors, and remarked this was the first time they heard a denial of the mehta's authority to sign the account. He, therefore, asked his Lordship to mark its displeasure at the defendant's hanging by until the last moment by making him pay the costs. He might have applied in chambers for a postponement, and no costs would have been incurred.

His Lordship thought the application for a postponement should have been made in chambers. The case was postponed until the 2nd April; costs to be costs in the cause.

IMPORTANT TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

YESTERDAY in the Small Causes Court, a case of considerable importance to the mercantile community was disposed of by N. Spencer, Esq., third judge. Messrs. William Nicol and Co., the plaintiffs in the case, sought to recover from Mr. J. S. Castle, master of the ship Hutton, Rs. 125, being the value of five tons, part of fifty tons of coal, shipped on board his vessel at Sunderland, and short delivered in Bombay, at Rs. 25 per ton.

Mr. Rimington (Rimington, Hore, and Langley,) appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Chalk (Thacker and Chalk) for the defendant.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said—This is an action for damages for non-delivery of 5 tons of smithy coal, portion of a consignment of 50 tons, said to have been shipped on board the steam ship Hutton, of which defendant is the master. If it had been proved that 50 tons had actually been shipped and 45 tons only delivered in Bombay, *credit questio*—the defendant would be liable to make good the deficiency. The question which has been raised and argued in the present case is, whether the defendant has, by the bill of lading signed by him, admitted that the quantity therein mentioned had been shipped; in other words, whether the plaintiffs have proved that fifty tons were shipped and delivered to the defendant. It will be more convenient to state the facts which have been established in this case, before noticing the legal arguments which have been urged. There was shipped on board the Hutton, at the port of Sunderland, a quantity of coke and coal, on account of Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co., and made deliverable by the bill of lading to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., at Bombay. The mode adopted at Sunderland of weighing coal intended for shipment, and which was followed in the present case, is for the trucks in which the coal is loaded to be run on to a weigh bridge, the net weight of the coal is then ascertained by deducting the weight of the truck. The trucks are then run on to a stage over the ship's hold, into which the coal is tipped. The coals in question were stowed in the 'tween decks in a compartment by themselves, and screwed off from the rest of the cargo by plank partitions. In addition to the plaintiff's coal and coke, there was shipped on board the Hutton 1,200 tons of other coal, and a general cargo. The loading of the ship was completed in two or three days. No person connected with the ship, or on behalf of master or owners, was present when any part of the cargo of coals was weighed. The weight was taken from the agents of, or those employed by, the shippers. During the voyage, coal, it is admitted, does lose in weight by evaporation and by being broken. The percentage of loss of course varies according to the quality of the coal. The coal in this case being "double screened," the loss, it is said, ought to have been very small. The defendant signed a bill of lading, the material parts of which are as follows: "Shipped in good order on board the steam ship Hutton fifty tons of coal, as per margin (in the margin tons fifty) to be delivered subject to the exceptions and conditions at foot hereof, freight to be paid in London at the rate of twenty-five shilings per ton of twenty hundredweights." Then follow in print, the exceptions and conditions, of which the following are two: "Weight, contents, and value unknown. The owners or their agents shall have the option of making delivery of the goods under this bill of lading, either over ship's side or from lighters, or to a store ship or Customhouse or warehouse at merchants' risk." Above the defendant's signature these words are written, "Weight unknown." Freight was paid in London on fifty tons. On the arrival of the Hutton in Bombay Messrs. Nicol & Co. addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to Messrs T. Steuart & Co., the consignees of the ship. "Dear Sir,—We are consignees of 50 tons of coal and 121 tons 7 cwt. coke per s. s. Hutton, and as the owners or agents have the option of delivering over the ship's side or on shore, we shall feel obliged by your informing us what arrangements you intend making about weighing, as we shall only take delivery per ton of twenty hundredweights weighed over to us." The consignees of the ship elected to avail themselves of the option given to them, and employed their own agents to land the cargo. There is no doubt that the coal put *into the lighters* alongside the ship was the *whole* that was shipped on account of Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co. at Sunderland, but as it was not then weighed, there is no evidence to show whether it was, or was not, less than fifty tons. When weighed on the wharf, however, and made over to the plaintiffs' mucadum, there were only forty-five tons. The only evidence given to show that fifty tons were shipped was the bill of lading and invoice forwarded by Smith, Fleming & Co., to W. Nicol & Co., in which the latter are debited with fifty tons. This document, it was stated, is prepared from the bill of lading on behalf of the defendant. It was contended by Mr. Chalk that there was no evidence of the quantity shipped. That although in the body of the bill of lading, in written words, the quantity is said to be fifty tons, this statement was qualified by the printed condition, "Weight, contents and value unknown," and again by the written words, "weight unknown," preceding the signature; that the defendant was not responsible for weight or measure, and did not, by signing the bill of lading, admit that fifty tons had been shipped. For the plaintiff it was strenuously argued by Mr. Rimington that these two statements were inconsistent or repugnant, and therefore the rule ought to prevail, that where the different parts of an instrument are inconsistent with each other, effect must be given to that part which is calculated to carry into effect the real intention of the parties; and that part which would defeat it must be rejected. And where there are two clauses in a contract, so totally repugnant to each other that they cannot stand together, the former shall be received and the latter rejected. That a bill of lading, being a receipt or an acknowledgment that a certain quantity of goods had been shipped, and being negotiable, would be useless, and great inconvenience to commerce would result were the masters permitted to qualify a positive statement that a certain quantity of goods had been shipped by such general words as "weight, unknown." That these words being in a foot note, must not be taken to be part of the bill of lading. And that if owners or masters of ships did not take the precaution of checking the weights of goods shipped in bulk, they were guilty of negligence and that in such cases they were bound by the weight inserted in the bill of lading. The effect to be given to the words "weight and contents unknown," in a bill of lading, appears to me to be decided by the case of Jessel v. Bath (Law Rep., vol. 3 Ex., p. 267) referred to by Mr. Rimington in his argument. That was an action brought to recover damages for non-delivery of the full weight of manganese inserted in a bill of lading. In that case, as pointed out by Mr. Rimington, it was *admitted* that the whole of the manganese shipped had been delivered, and that the weight inserted in the bill of lading was incorrect. The principal question before the Court in the case no doubt was the liability of the defendant under the Indian Contract Act (18 and 19 Vic., c. III., sec. 3) to the plaintiffs, endorsees for value of the bill, for the full quantity mentioned therein, though not actually shipped. At the same time the Court held that the printed words "weight, contents and value unknown," controlled the statement of weight. Kelly, C.B., in his judgment observes—"The written part of the bill is not entirely inconsistent with the printed. The whole may be fairly read as meaning that a quantity of manganese had been received on board, appearing to amount to thirty-three tons, but that the person signing the bill would not be liable for any deficiency inasmuch as he had not in fact ascertained, and therefore did know the weight." Martin, B., says—"The person therefore signing the bill of lading, by signing for the amount with this qualification 'weight, contents and value unknown', merely means to say that the weight represented to him to be so much, but that he has himself on knowledge of the matter. The qualification is perfectly reasonable, and I do not know how a statement so qualified binds *any one*." Baron Bramwell's judgment is to the same effect. He says—"This document, though apparently contradictory, means this—a certain quantity of manganese has been brought on board, which is said by the shipper for the purpose of freight, to amount to so much, but I do not pretend or undertake to know whether or not that statement of weight is correct. On a bill of lading so made out I think *no one* could be liable in such an action as the present." Again in Bradley v. Dunipace (L. J. N. S., vol 31 p Ex., p 210) although the master was held liable for negligence in not delivering the right bags, it was admitted that provided the correct bags were delivered he would have been absolved, though they were not of the bill of lading weight. In the course of his argument Mr. Rimington conceded that where goods are shipped in packages or cases of the contents of which the master must necessarily be ignorant, he could qualify the statement descriptive of the goods by the words "contents unknown," and in the event of the contents of the packages or cases delivered not being of the description mentioned in the bill of lading, other evidence than the bill would be necessary to show what had been shipped; but that a different rule ought to, and does, prevail in the case of goods shipped in bulk, and that for the convenience of commerce the master is concluded by the weight inserted. This argument *ab inconvenienti*, applies equally to goods shipped in packages, as in bulk. I cannot understand on what principle a different rule of evidence should be adopted in the case of consignees of goods in packages, to that adopted in the case of consignees of goods in bulk. It may be asked, what then is the object of inserting weights at all? The answer to this is—to enable the merchant to sell the goods before arrival. Without it there would be no definite quantity to sell. It was urged by Mr. Rimington that if the master was not bound to deliver the quantity mentioned in the bill of lading, he might deliver only one-half or one-fourth, or even less. It is not necessary for me to say what effect ought to be given to a bill of lading, when the quantity delivered falls so short of that mentioned in the bill as to lead to the irresistible inference of fraud or gross negligence. It is sufficient to say that the deficiency in the present case, considering the manner in, and haste with, which the ship was loaded, is so small, that no such inference can be drawn. 1,400 tons of coal and coke, besides other cargo, were put on board in two or three days. It was in the second place contended by Mr. Rimington that even assuming that as to the shipper it was open to the defendant to show that the quality mentioned in the bill had not been shipped, yet as to the plaintiff's holders and endorsers for value, under section 3 of the Indian Bill of Lading Act, (9 of 1856) which is taken from the English statute, he was estopped, and that the bill was as against defendant conclusive evidence of the shipment—whether actually shipped or not. The words of the section are as follows:—"Every bill of lading in the hands of a consignee for valuable consideration, representing goods to have been shipped on board a vessel, shall be conclusive evidence of such shipment as against the master or other person signing same, notwithstanding that such goods, or some part thereof, may not have been shipped." If the defendant had signed the bill of lading without any qualification, he would, as to the plaintiffs, have been estopped. But there is no representation here that fifty tons had been shipped. The defendant in effect says—"I am told by the shipper that there are fifty tons, but I do not know whether or not that statement is correct." The plaintiffs accept the bill with that qualification, and are as much bound by it as the shippers. As observed by Martin and Bramwell, B.B., in the case of Jessel v. Bath, on a bill so made out, *no one* (not even the master) could be liable in an action for damages for non-delivery. It was lastly urged that as the plaintiffs in their letter of the 19th of February intimated that they would take delivery by weight only, and as the agents had exercised the option of landing, given by the bill of lading, they were bound to deliver the full weight of fifty tons. If it had been shown that fifty tons had actually left the ship, I do not think the agents or the master would have been absolved from their or his liability to deliver a like quantity to the plaintiffs, and that the burden would lie on them of showing that the loss which had occurred in transit from the ship to the shore was caused by an accident which was covered by the condition that the goods were landed "at merchants' risk." I make this remark because I thought that Mr. Rutherglen, the manager of the firm of Thos. Steuart and Co., was under the impression that they were exonerated from whatsoever cause the loss might have been occasioned. But as it was not shown that a larger quantity left the ship than was delivered, I do not think the defendant is liable, because the agents of the ship landed the cargo. This action must fail, and the plaintiffs must be nonsuited, on the ground that there is no evidence that fifty tons of coals were shipped.

On the application of Mr. Rimington, the Judge said that he would state a case for the opinion of the High Court.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1872.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

MAJOR G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.

C. E. HERBERT, Esq.

B. E. DOMVILE, Esq., B. H. A.

Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Five per cent will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Feshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw *starters*.

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse ,, one-quarter.
The third horse ,, one-twelfth.

To close on the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to

THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A NURSERY garden, to cost Rs. 300 per mensem, has been sanctioned in connection with the Forest Department at Ranekhet.

DR. MURRAY THOMSON, F.R.S.E., Professor of Experimental Science at the Thomason College, Roorkee, has been appointed Chemical Examiner to the Governments of the North-West, Oudh, and Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Dr. Christison, Civil Surgeon of Agra.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. BROWNE, Deputy Judge Advocate, proceeding on furlough, has been transferred from the Meerut Division and Rohilcund District to the Allahabad Division, and Major J. C. Horne, Deputy Judge Advocate, has been transferred from the Allahabad division to the Meerut Division and Rohilcund District. Brevet Major A. Seagrim, Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate in the Allahabad division, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Browne, or until further orders.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—A very handsome collection of prizes was to be distributed among the Calcutta Volunteer Corps on Saturday by the Hon'ble Mrs. Norman. Lord Mayo's three Cups (value Rs. 500, 300 and 200) were to be presented to, respectively, Private Rose, A Company; Ensign Kennedy, F Company; and Private Sinaes, C Company. The silver medal of the Northern India Rifle Association for 1871 to Ensign Lackersteen, B Company; a gold snuff box, value Rs. 1,000, presented by Mr. W. B. Lewis, to Sergeant Smith, F Company. The aggregate value of the prizes distributed was Rs. 4,680, of which nearly one-half fell to F Company.

THE LAHORE VOLUNTEERS.—A Volunteer Camp was established on Monday on the ground behind the Accountant General's Office. All the local companies were well represented. There being no tents for married volunteers, the numbers in Camp, however, were much less than might have been. On the Wednesday additional tents were obtained and several have been occupied. Altogether forty-five tents have been obtained, and they make quite a small canvas-town. Messing arrangements are undertaken by Mr. Francis of the Royal Victoria Hotel. The Camp has been duly guarded by regular sentries through the night, twelve men being told off every evening for this purpose. In the mornings the battalion is formed and marched out to a neighbouring plain for exercise. In the evening sports go on, and after dinner an immense watch-fire is made, round which singing, playing, and joking are kept up till lights are put out. On Sunday there will be a parade for marching to church at 5 P.M., all Volunteers are expected to be present, as the honorary chaplain is to preach. The life has been very jolly, and the conduct of the Volunteers regular and orderly. The camp duties, particularly the "sentry goes," have been cheerfully, punctually, and even enthusiastically carried out, the vigilance of the sentinels being sometimes perfectly alarming. One man had the good fortune to capture an elephant the other night, the animal being totally unable to give the pass-word.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

(*Madras Times*, March 9.)

BESIDES being unfair to the local authorities and to the non-official European community, we contend that the new system will prove detrimental to the State. If it be the case that a native is as good as an Englishman for administrative purposes, then our whole service system is a mistake. But a native is not so good as an Englishman, as an administrator; and none acknowledge the fact more readily than the natives themselves. To obtain the superior energy and talent of Englishmen high salaries are paid—far higher than would be required to tempt natives to accept the posts—and when we give an appointment to a native he gets three times his market value in salary. The country, therefore, only gets services of a low value, and pays the price of services of a high value. Nor do we think that the practice of posting covenanted civilians to all posts reserved for Englishmen will prove to the advantage of the country. The competitive examination provides a high test of general efficiency, but it provides no test of special fitness for particular posts, some of which require fitness of a peculiar and special character. A civilian who has passed his examination, and obtained an entrance into the service, is simply a highly educated young man who has shown by his examination that he possesses large receptive faculties. It remains to be seen whether or not he is of the stuff of which administrators are made. It cannot always be to the advantage of the State that such men should be preferred to those who have displayed special aptitude

committee of his own townspeople, he was to that extent a poorer man.

The volume which he held in his hand was the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency; and he found that there were in existence two hundred and one municipalities, with revenues ranging from five lakhs to two hundred rupees, and collecting a total sum of between twenty and twenty-one lakhs of rupees. Under the name of Local Funds about twenty-five lakhs were collected. In other words, nearly half a million was collected from the up-country population of the Presidency under the head of Municipal and Local Fund taxation. This was exclusive of the amount realized from Sind, from the Town and Island of Bombay, from various other kinds of Local Funds, and under the recent local Acts for imposing taxes for Provincial Services.

He had just been informed, on what he believed to be excellent authority, that in some provinces of the Punjab, a sum equal to nearly fifty per cent. of the land-revenue assessment was levied under the denomination of Local Cesses of various kinds.

He thought it was high time that his hon. friend Sir Richard Temple turned his attention to this state of affairs. In a short time the Council would have the pleasure of listening to his exposition on the financial condition of the country; and he, Mr. Chapman, did say that he ought to inform us clearly and fully of the total amount of taxation of every kind and description to which the people were subjected.

The Hon. Mr. Robinson said—My Lord: The intention of the hon. mover of this bill, as now explained to us to limit its operation to one year, tones down one of the most serious objections to the measure as presented to the Council by the bill itself; but I think this Council has every right to express surprise at the course pursued by the Government of the Punjab in this matter, and I think that any proposal to give permanence to this legislation by a *coup de main* should be firmly rejected.

I speak under correction; for no papers connected with the working of the Act and the reasons for its continuance have been laid before this Council.

The facts as I gather them seem to be as follows:—That highly important Act (XV. of 1867) was passed as a temporary tentative measure by this Council with no small hesitation five years ago. The interests involved and the area covered by the measure are, I need scarcely remind the Council, very great, namely, the taxation and municipal administration of those numerous town populations of several of those great provinces for which this Council legislates. The Act passed on the express understanding that its operation would be carefully watched and the stewardship accounted for. The time to which the enactment was limited is on the eve of expiring or has expired. But so entirely has the Punjab Government slept on those conditions, that the watchful Secretary to the Legislative Department had to call the attention of that Government by telegram to the fact that the enactment was on the eve of expiry, and a laconic reply to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor wishes the provisions of this enactment to continue without limit as to time, is, I believe, all that this Council is now asked to act on. He adds that they want greater power.

Now, no doubt the members of this Council have referred to the Act itself, and found that it is pretty much in the character of a law empowering Towns Committees and the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner, as the case may be, to raise any taxes and levy any rates in any way they please, and when they have got the money, to spend it as they like on the list of objects thrown together in section 9. It contains neither administrative nor popular provisions, and is absolutely devoid of everything that serves either as a safe-guard to trade, to the public, or the rate-payers, or as a guide in respect to sound municipal administration.

It was natural enough that a bill of this kind even five years ago should be viewed by this Council with great hesitation, and awaken anxious deliberation. We find that the hon. member who introduced the bill was fully alive to the very debateable character of the measure. He admitted that 'this bill,' to quote his words 'owing to the limited experience we had had of the working of municipal institutions in the Punjab, must be an imperfect one. We were only,' he said, 'feeling our way, and he had no doubt that before long a supplementary bill to upply deficiencies in the present bill might very possibly be asked for.' He avowed, too, at a later stage of the same debate, that some of the taxation that was to be legalized under the bill *did* interfere with *trade*.

In the debate which followed, one member remarked that 'he had himself once asked to see the accounts of certain municipal committees, and it was curious to see the modes of taxation adopted. The Commissioner,' he said, 'was gradually levying taxes of the nature of transit-duties which must have a very injurious effect on trade.' He further noticed that, in the Punjab, it had been alleged that the trade of one large town at least, which was formerly a large cotton-mart, had been ruined '*in consequence of a toll levied on goods coming into it*,' and he based his hope that such abuses would not *continue* under this Act, on the provision that the limit of five years would secure a full discussion of this important matter in this Council under the light of experience and carefully rendered accounts.

"Now, I think that the action of our predecessors of this Council was marked with cautious judgment, and with every consideration towards the local authorities. It was impossible that any legislative body could be satisfied with a measure of this loose and dangerous character. But the local authorities *had* already exceeded their powers under the law, and were in need of indemnification, and with well-judged reluctance the trust was continued to them for a sufficiently long period to enable them to carry on their work and to secure materials and experience sufficient to enable this Council *now* to legislate with deliberation and assurance.

"But the same Council has clearly *bequeathed* to us a *duty* which, under special circumstances, they were unable to perform themselves, and they have provided us with the full opportunity of fulfilling that duty deliberately, honestly, and openly."

But will any one say that the local authorities of the Punjab have fulfilled the implied agreement under which their Act was passed five years ago? I will not trust myself to characterise their conduct as it presents itself to my mind. But I would earnestly ask this Council to consider whether they have been placed in a position to redeem the pledge which was held out to the public five years ago, to give this important subject the careful consideration and full re-examination at this time.

At this late period of our sitting no proper consideration could be given to this important matter, even although cart-loads of information were supplied, and the Act had not actually expired. Examination and deliberation are now simply out of the question. I therefore consider that a short Act should be passed to continue the present Act for one year only. The conduct of the local authorities entitles them to no greater consideration. In the meantime, thorough enquiry into the administration of Act XV. of 1867 should be made, and materials collected to enable sound and full legislation next year on this matter.

I have trespassed, I fear, already at too great length on the patience of this Council, but I am deeply convinced that the matter before it is one of very serious importance throughout the country. It is nothing less than the question of wide spread taxation and municipal govern ment of the vast town populations of this great Empire; it is one which may now well occupy the consideration of the Legislature of India; one which, I fear, has already been too long relegated to local bodies and interests. This matter is scarcely inferior in importance to the discussion of imperial taxation and expenditure; for, if we only bear in mind the very important influence which town populations in every country exercise over the loyalty and affection of the general population, some of us will, I think, deem that deep importance attaches to the presence of sound principles of taxation and administration in legislation of this nature.

For several years past, something in the direction of municipal taxation and administration has been going on in each of our provinces, but each has been left very much to its own devices and to its own local Legislature; a haphazard condition of things has sprung up in consequence throughout the country.

This direction of taxation has been enormously stimulated by the action enjoined by the late financial policy adopted by the Government of India; and the increasing burdens thrown upon local Governments and provinces have of course in part been shifted on to municipal bodies, with powers and instructions, in some cases, to get all they can out of almost any source that can be devised. I am satisfied that the time has fully come when the supreme Legislature is bound thoroughly to canvass the main sources of taxation and the more important features of municipal administration, in a manner that will serve for guidance where narrower feelings and more local influences are at work than are likely to be met in the supreme Legislature of the Government of India, and I am sure that there is no member of this Council that has not been seriously impressed with the character of the discussions which have been going on in different parts of the Empire on this important subject.

The opportunity will be afforded by the discussion which will arise on the proposal to re-enact Act XV. of 1867 if the measure now before the Council be limited to one year.

I am satisfied that several of the sources of taxation which are now placed at the disposal of these small town committees in all parts of the country require careful consideration and canvass. The debate which took place five years ago shows that even then there was a great tendency to revive the pernicious transit-duties of days gone bye. I am inclined to believe that this tendency has taken greater development during the interval. We want to know whether these improprieties are occurring in the Punjab. There is nothing in the Act to prevent them, and I have observed also casual discussions relating to octrois and town-duties, which show that opinion is very divided, and naturally so, on a subject of the utmost importance to trade, and I think that inquiry will elicit some errors of practice. Clearly, these are matters for imperial, rather than local, legislative discussion, and discussion may be raised on the bill to be presented after due deliberation next year.

I will hazard another instance of what I consider the danger of this kind of haphazard legislation. We all of course dislike exceedingly telling stories out of school, but they sometimes serve to illustrate a true position and fix attention on a matter which is well worthy of thought. If nothing else, the one I have shown that, if the Punjab Municipalities are levying *quasi* transit-duties, they are not singular in their acts.

I had recently to examine the conduct of the municipal vestries of various towns in the Madras Presidency, and I found that several of them had absolutely turned over the whole, or nearly the whole, of their local obligations to the trade of the country by a system of tolls. They happened to be towns situated on great arteries of trade, and by erecting toll-bars on those great thoroughfares, and charging heavy rates, the greater part—in some cases nearly the whole—of what was required to be spent on their town drains, cess-pools, &c., and on the police and sanitation of a small locality, was being persistently levied on the trade of the country. At one or more seaport-towns, tolls on trade brought there for exportation, paid nearly the whole cost of their local institutions, scarcely a rate was raised or a tax imposed.

Now, when we bear in mind that there is a perfect network of these trade-trap municipalities throughout the country, each ready enough to shift their local obligations on to the trade of the country, I need scarcely say that such matters are not safely entrusted in the main to municipal vestries and to district presidents. Local Governments and Chief Commissioners sometimes, I fear, lose sight of broad considerations amidst the pressure of need and other obvious influences. Tolls are right in right places; but I am satisfied that there are such things as wrong places. It is possible that these disorders have been rectified, but the law should make these things impossible.

"On the whole, I think, therefore, that this Legislature must do its duty, and take advantage of the opportunity which should be now secured, for the thorough and deliberate discussion of the whole matter which is involved in this legislation next year. In the meantime it will suffice to state to the Government of the Punjab from the consequence of their laches."

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said his official connection with the Punjab was during the happy days before any laws were extended to that province, but he had since maintained his connection with it, and since then several times visited it, and his relations with the officers of the Punjab Commission were extremely intimate. He was quite free to admit that there might have been mistakes committed, but his impression was that they were mistakes which had been committed in common with other provinces. His impression also was that those mistakes had been corrected under the orders of the Government of India, and that during the past five years they had been very much checked and diminished and brought to a very clear and reasonable system. With regard to the strictures that had been made upon the Punjab system he believed that there were nowhere in India Municipalities so real, so self-acting, so vital as in the Punjab. On the other hand we might fairly consider the good which has been gained, and though there had been mistakes, these great results had been attained. It could hardly be said that local taxation was an evil. On the contrary, he held, that to enable the people to govern themselves by means of local institutions was a great gain. It was a path upon which the Government had entered, and he hoped it would be followed discreetly and well. It was not necessary we should now enter upon the great question of local taxation, but he did differ from those who held that it was a failure, that the people themselves preferred indirect taxation to direct taxation, and provided that this bill guarded against abuses of the direct taxation, he saw no reason why we should not tax them in the way most agreeable.

Major-General the Hon. H. W. Norman said that he trusted this bill would be passed with great caution, for municipal taxation, he believed, in some parts of the country had produced as great dissatisfaction as the income tax.

The Hon. Mr. Ellis said that he did not wish to follow the Hon. Mr. Robinson in the discussion on the numerous points on which he descanted in his speech; for he did not think that such discussion was appropriate on the present occasion. In fact if he were to characterize Mr. Robinson's oration, he would say that there was in it much cry and little wool. It appeared to Mr. Ellis that Mr. Robinson was urging all that in reference to a proposition which was identical with the proposition which had been laid before them. The hon. mover had intimated that it was a bill for one year, and one year only. Mr. Robinson went into great detail to show that this was the proper course to be pursued, and in doing so he discussed many subjects which had been better left for consideration when details of the present bill came to be considered, rather than that those subjects should be discussed at such length on a question whether there should not be a bill for a limited period to continue the existing Act for the further term of one year. He entirely concurred with what had fallen from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in refutation of Mr. Robinson's strictures upon the municipal system of the Punjab. He agreed that the system had no doubt been abused, and those abuses had attracted the attention of the Government of India; and a reaction had set in and very greatly in the other direction, and in his opinion too strongly. There was a sort of crusade against Octroi duties. There were orders issued almost entirely sweeping them away, and reducing the managers of these Municipalities to resort to other modes of taxation which were not popular. And in reference to what had fallen from General Norman, he would observe that it was true that Municipal taxation had caused discontent to the same extent as Imperial taxation. He believed that that discontent had been caused by the substitution of other modes of taxation for that of Octroi duties which in many parts of India, he would say, was the most congenial mode of taxing people, and it was the very attempt to get rid of these Octroi duties, which had led to the introduction of other modes of taxation which were felt by the people more severely, and pressed upon them more heavily than Imperial taxation on these duties. He would not dwell further upon that subject because as he had said it did not appear to him to be appropriate to the present occasion.

He would therefore beg to express his concurrence with the hon. member in charge of the bill, that there should be a bill of this kind passed to continue in the existing Act for a further period of one year.

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple said that although he entirely concurred with what had fallen from his colleagues, in respect to the expediency of limiting the operation of the bill for the further term of one year, and also with what had fallen from Mr. Ellis and General Norman, nevertheless he would venture to assure his hon. friends that if they now visited the Punjab, and saw the good condition of the cities and what had been done for everything both in the way of immediate and moral improvement, he thought they would agree that both Municipal taxation had not been carried too far, but that as far as it had been carried, it had been entirely used for the good of the people. Further he was sanguine, that if hon. members would be good enough to look into proceedings of the Government of India of about the date of July 1863, they would find that this very principle which they have now justly maintained with reference to the limitation of taxation, had been at that time particularly considered and was embodied in the resolution of the Government of India in which one of his colleagues opposite (Mr. Strachey) was greatly concerned. It would there be found that this portion of taxation would in no way operate as a transit duty. Taxes which affected commerce were eliminated and what taxation remained was what could be just and legitimately imposed. He believed that the resolution quoted had been acted upon up to the present day. Possibly one or two of these objectionable duties had been imposed, but at any rate they had been small. But at all events he would say, take the condition of those towns, take the estimation in which they are held, and then say whether or not these principles had been fully acted upon. If that was the case, then all objection to this bill should be withdrawn. One word he would say financially. An Imperial Act had been passed last year enabling Municipalities to borrow money from Government upon proper security. That Act referred to every local Government of every province in India. He assumed that in passing that Act this legislature did to a large extent sanction the principle upon which municipalities and municipal taxes were established. If so, he wished to point out that now to cease enacting these laws, or in any way to stop the validity of law in reference to the Punish, might place municipalities in a very embarrassing position in respect to loans which they may have contracted, or which they may wish to contract, and if there was any doubt as to the propriety of extending terminable Acts or Acts of a limited time in reference to a particular province, then there might be a doubt whether we should have passed the general Act in respect to Municipalities to which he had referred. On these grounds he believed there would be very little doubt as to the propriety of passing the bill now before the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman wished to ask Sir Richard Temple whether he would be disposed to give the Council information as to the total amount of taxation of all kinds throughout India.

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple said he thought that a question which rather trenched upon the executive. He was not quite sure that he ought to answer it.

He was, however, in the hands of His Lordship the President as to whether His Excellency wished such explanation should be given or not.

His Excellency the President said that he did not think there was any objection to state the fact whether Sir Richard had any objection to afford the information asked for. For his own part he did not see any objection to the information being supplied so far as was available. He believed that this information had already been collected in Madras, and would be received in a few days.

Sir Richard Temple said that he had to state that in his last exposition the statement he gave was as near an estimate as could be obtained of all the items of local taxation in India, including the new branch of provincial taxation which came into existence in consequence of the provincial service scheme passed last year. So this year or the next year if it should be that we find that we have the figures and data sufficient to show how that estimate has been fulfilled, there could be no possible objection to include it in the official exposition. He could not at this moment say whether the figures of the current year had been received from the local Governments in sufficient detail to enable him to give a very precise statement.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman said that he referred to both municipal and local taxation. He thought it would be satisfactory to see the whole extent of taxation in the country, whether it was imperial, provincial, local, or municipal.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said that the Government of India had desired the local Government to submit accounts which would supply very completely the whole of the information which the hon. member had asked for. With reference to the Government under his control, it would be his wish to afford every information on the subject.

His Excellency the President said that, so far as it went, he would use his influence to cause the information asked for to be supplied. He thought it desirable that a picture be given in as accurate a form as possible.

—*Englishman.*

(To be continued.)

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

(Daily Telegraph, Feb. 7.)

On entering the Court yesterday, the first impression was that some incidents of prominent interest were to be adduced, the number of visitors being unusually large. Sir John Taylor Coleridge was again in his place—it may be called so now, so regular is his attendance; and, previous to the opening of Parliament, several members, amongst them the First Commissioner of Works, dropped in for a few minutes to take a glance at the the proceedings. Several clergymen were amongst those assembled on the defendant's side. Almost immediately after the learned Judge had taken his seat, it was arranged that the Court would adjourn from Thursday to Monday, as the Attorney-General had to introduce a bill into the House of Commons on Friday. The learned gentleman, in resuming his address on the Melipilla case, narrowly criticised the evidence of Moore, who was at first a hostile witness, and argued that it was obtained for material considerations. With considerable emphasis he challenged his learned friends on the other side to show that, in the case of any one of the witnesses who would be produced for the defendant, any improper or illegitimate means had been employed to obtain their support. After repeating his conviction that the albatross story had been obtained by the claimant for Mooore, he pointed out the conflict of testimony given by the claimant and Moore at different times. The former had stated that a certain photograph, an enlarged copy of which was produced, was taken in Santiago, in 1853, whereas it was then taken in Chili in 1854. He had said that certain pictures were taken while he was unconscious that they were being taken, whereas a letter from Moore showed that he had used a good deal of persuasion to induce Roger Tichborne to give sittings for the likenesses. Considerable stress was laid on the consideration that, as there were three portraits produced, young Tichborne must have assumed three distinct attitudes. Furthermore, the fact of their having been taken was given in a letter from Roger himself. In discussing this part of the case the Attorney-General complained with some warmth that he was interrupted at this and many other critical stages of the cross-examination when the claimant was breaking down. On the whole, he contended that, unless what Moore said were confirmed by somebody else, his evidence ought to be rejected as unworthy of credit. The incident of the missing precipice was next adverted to, and some of Moore's statements and a letter written by him were contrasted, in order to give additional force to the observation that his testimony ought not to be relied on. It was urged that the name of a dog named Tearcoat, belonging to Roger Tichborne, had been obtained from a bill for the keep of the animal. This paper, the Attorney-General contended, was mutilated, as were many other documents produced by the claimant's advisers during the progress of the trial. The Attorney-General then addressed himself to what may be called the Melipilla case proper, and repeated the promise he had made towards the close of Monday's sitting that it would be proved that Roger Tichborne was never at that place. Several of the letters which Roger Tichborne and Moore had written from South America having been referred to and partly read, it was urged that the absence of all mention of Melipilla was the strongest negative proof of the assertion that Roger Tichborne was never even in that village. How, he asked, would his learned friends explain the mysterious silence about a place in which Roger's stay was said to be longer than it had been in any other part of America? After luncheon the Attorney-General asked for the facsimile of some document, the original of which had been deposited in the Court of Chancery, but was not now, he understood, in the custody of that Court. A duplicate facsimile was handed in, and arrangements made about the production of the one called for by counsel for the defendant. Continuing his remarks on the part of the case with which he was dealing, the Attorney-General observed in daily journals and letters Roger had given a consecutive story of his travels, but that not one word was said about Melipilla. The case, however, did not end there. What, asked the learned counsel, would the jury think if he would prove from the mouth of Castro, whose name the claimant had assumed, that he was not in Melipilla at the time when claimant stated he was there? In any other case he thought that such evidence would be final. Claimant had sworn that he was in Melipilla in June or July, 1853. During the Chili Commission Castro stated that he was not in the place in June, July, or August of that year—an answer, at the time considered of no particular moment, but which had now become of enormous importance. Nor could Roger Tichborne know certain persons who were not in the village at the time of his alleged visit. In fact, the aggregate negative evidence would destroy any other case but this, which the Attorney-General characterised as, after all, not a very ingenious imposture. Hinting with a jocose expression of studied indifference that the jury had already made up their minds that the claimant was Arthur Orton, the learned gentleman said it was not his duty to prove that, or that he was anybody else; all he wanted to show was that claimant was not Roger Tichborne. It happened, however, that at the time claimant said he was in Melipilla, as a fact Arthur Orton was there. The Castro correspondence, which was then examined, gave the Attorney-General an opportunity of somewhat relieving the monotony of dry details. He sketched with his peculiar humour the mansions of Don Thomas Castro and other residents in Melipilla, whose grandiose Spanish names he pronounced with sufficient attention to vowel sounds to satisfy the pronunciation—said mansions containing generally from two to four rooms. Incidentally the Attorney-General referred to an insinuation made by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, that Mr. Purcell, who represented the defendant at the Chili Commission, had made an observation calculated to prejudge the claimant's case. With an expression of indignant denial, he defended his learned friend, and suggested that Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, who was so sensitive when accusations were made against him for which chapter and verse were given, should have examined the matter more closely before he made such an unfounded attack on Mr. Purcell; the proverb about the policy of those living in glass-houses not throwing stones being applicable in this instance. The Melipilla case had not concluded at the rising of the Court, which adjourned at a few minutes after four o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, FEB 7.

(Daily Telegraph, Feb. 8.)

In continuing his address on the Melipilla case yesterday, the Attorney-General created a surprise, which, after a short time, might be described as a sensation. He had obtained from Mr. Holmes a letter, dated Wagga-Wagga, June 3rd, 1866, which he would prove to have been actually written in England. In that letter, which was signed with the name of Arthur Orton, the writer spoke of a Mr. Stephens, who intended, it was intimated, to pay a visit to claimant's family in England; and it was stated that the claimant, by means of this letter, with a forged name and a forged date, had introduced himself as Mr. Stephens. The Foreman of the Jury asked whether he might be allowed to put some questions to Mrs. Jury, sister of Arthur Orton, who was in court; but the Chief Justice objected that, as she was not a witness, she could not be examined at present. Mrs. Jury having stated that she had no letters to produce, the Attorney-General, amidst profound silence secured by an intimation previously given, read a letter addressed to himself by Mr. Rose, of the firm of Baxter, Rose, Norton, and Co., in which that gentleman stated that, in consequence of some differences with his partners regarding the case, he and his son had retired from the conduct of it on the 22nd of January, but that he had not resigned his connection with the firm, as had been stated on the day before. The Attorney-General said he felt that the Orton letter with the forged address, and that read from Mr. Rose, would, in any similar case, be conclusive. In measured tones, and with emphasis, he referred to the grave responsibility which counsel undertook in continuing the prosecution of a fraud, after the demonstration of its iniquity, injustice, and groundlessness. Warmly defending the profession, of which for the time being he was the head, from the charges often ignorantly made against it, he declared that when imposture was made plain, and its existence not challenged by argument, those who persisted in prosecuting it became accomplices in the fraud, and he would not hesitate to express his opinion of their conduct. He said this on the assumption that up to the present, counsel on the other side did not know anything of the existence of the Orton letter. When the buzz of subdued comment on these sentences had ceased, the learned gentleman humorously alluded to the statement alleged to have been made by Arthur Orton whilst in Melipilla, that he had played with the Queen's children. The next matter considered was a communication sent out by the claimant, in which he referred to a letter in French which he had written in 1854 to Donna Maria Toro; and here the Attorney-General referred to the endless interjection, at times seasonable and unseasonable, of remarks by the other side that the whole object of Roger Tichborne's life after he was 16 was to forget his French; although, curiously enough, he was writing in that language in 1854. In truth, however, there was no such letter as that mentioned. Having suggested that the plainest offers of material consideration were held out to Don Pedro Castro, who spent his life in "loafing" about Melipilla, to support the claimant's case, he designated as unrighteous the sending out of translations of one-sided affidavits to witnesses who were to be examined before the Chili Commission. It was clear, said the Attorney-General, that some of the Castro correspondence had been garbled, but the contents of what had been concealed might be estimated by the character of what had seen the light. Adopting Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's words, that if his client was not the real Roger Tichborne his case was one of the most atrocious conspiracies of modern times, he dwelt on the fact that when the claimant refused to appear before the Chili Commission, Mr. Holmes had, like an honourable man, separated himself from the fraud and imposture. The Attorney-General then commenced to read the notes of the evidence, commenting on them as he proceeded to strengthen his position. During the adjournment the Orton letter was photographed by direction of the Judge, in a room adjoining the court. At a few minutes before the resumption of the sitting it was apparent that some interesting incident was expected. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Giffard, who had not appeared during Monday and Tuesday, took their places, and the benches at the back were closely packed with counsel in costume. Mr. Baxter, of the firm of Baxter, Rose, Norton, and Co., was also present. On the learned Judge taking his seat, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine rose, and, apparently struggling with feeling which embarrassed the utterance of his first sentences, recalled the attention of the Court to what had been said by the Attorney-General in the morning. Having referred to the letter of Mr. Rose which had been read in the earlier part of the day, and indicated the unusual occurrence of having to speak in any way apologetically of a gentleman of Mr. Baxter's position, he emphatically stated that in every step in the progress of the case he and the other counsel with him had the cordial support and co-operation of their adviser. With the letter signed Arthur Orton read in the morning he had been for some time perfectly acquainted. Gradually recovering his customary clearness of voice he, in taunting the Attorney-General with having boasted before the Court and jury that he was at the head of his profession, with biting incisiveness reminded those who were listening to him that that, after all, was only the accident of political circumstances. In any case the right hon. gentleman's position did not give him the right to impugn the principles of other gentlemen who were as honourable as himself. Before there was time for the expression of any opinion by the audience, Mr. Giffard rose to say that he agreed with the Attorney-General in the abstract proposition that those who endeavoured to prosecute a fraud became accomplices in the crime; but when that proposition was made applicable to that particular case, he indignantly repudiated it. He would not then characterise the Attorney-General's insinuation; the Court, however, would know what he would call it, if he did so. The Chief Justice, interposing, explained that if counsel were not in court he could not interrupt others in making observations about them merely because they were strong. He would do his best to correct any misapprehension. The Attorney-General said he was prepared to repeat every word, every syllable, he had uttered. He asked the Court and jury to recollect that he had made his observations in the morning, on the Orton letter, on the assumption explained by the Chief Justice, that the other side did not know of its existence, and he thought it would be more fitting if his learned friends had made themselves more intimately acquainted with what he had really stated before they came into court to trumpet their own position and their own honour. Amidst the buzz which ensues upon such scenes, the Attorney-General resumed his address on the Melipilla case. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Giffard retired a few minutes after the little episode described. The reading of the evidence taken before the Chili Commission had not concluded at the rising of the Court.

DR. PEN'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Its unequalled efficacy in diseases of the chest is thus described by Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Nat only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon, and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constituti-nal disease." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THOMAS D. MARSHALLS' LADIES' BOOTS, Beautifully made and moderate in Price. THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Residents, post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove, Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England." Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS. THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BENTON AND JOHNSON, MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD AND SILVER THREAD of every description for the INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS, Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering. 63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON. GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Ready for immediate use. Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups. Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets. Kippered Salmon. Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines. Preserved Meats of allkinds. York Hams, Bacon. Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages. Pickles, Sauces. Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits. And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality, Price Lists forwarded on application to D. HOGARTH & Co., "BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN. Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

SARSAPARILLA. WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases. "Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper. "We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet. "We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review. Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles. CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond). QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion. It is not affected by climate. No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it. Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles. AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE. For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy. It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them. Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles. Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London. BOMBAY. Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medi-Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona. And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CAUTION. STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND. LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE. MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. President English and English Governesses; also Visiting Professors. The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! FOR KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN. WRIGHT AND BUTLER, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS. PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION. EVERYTHING APPERTAINING TO THIS TRADE. Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied, by 60 days' draft. BIRMINGHAM—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST. LONDON—COMMERCIAL STREET, SHOREDITCH.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: PARIS. SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000 RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000 LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice. INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL. LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities. All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER." HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager. 14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED). CAPITAL—£1,000,000. HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES. BOMBAY. KURRACHEE. LAHORE. HONGKONG. CALCUTTA. MADRAS. AGRA. SHANGHAI. EDINBURGH. LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS. DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:— At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized. Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted. All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order. Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1. FRED. T. ATKINS, Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE. LITHOGRAPHIC STONES. RED PRINTING INK AND PRINTERS' VARNISH. ALSO, SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS. Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710. INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates. CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING. A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery. TRUSTEES. THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH. JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq. WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq. THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D. DIRECTORS. CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH. The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. William Forbes Skeae, Esq., W.S., LL.D. William Emmens, Esq. Herbert Taylor, Esq. Charles Harrison, Esq. William Gordon Thomson, Esq. Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D. William Lethbridge, Esq. Richard Nugent, Esq. SECRETARY. STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq. The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution. The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by the adoption of Tables compounded for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution. No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India. RETIRING PROVISIONS. Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature decease. ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM. Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years. FREE POLICIES. Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia. No extra charge for sea passage. Reduction to European rates without medical examination. Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired. Parsees and Armenian lives insured. For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents. Bombay.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!! JUST LANDED, a Fresh Assortment of very Superior GENTLEMEN'S CHELSEA PATENT DRESS BOOTS. Do. do. GLOVE KID do. Do. do. PATENT ELASTIC SOL BOOTS Do. do. CALF do. do. do. LADIES' WHITE KID BOOTS (with and without Heels). TERMS—CASH. RUSSELL & Co.

G. NICOLL & CO. BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA, Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADD